THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Dubious Prospects of the Reciprocity Treaty.

SPIRITED DEBATE ON THE TEN MILLION BILL. EXPLOSION OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Corruption in the New Hampshire Legislature.

Rumored Dreadful Railroad Explosion.

From Washington.

HE TEN MILLION BILL—PESCH OF MR. HAVEN— THE COBRESPONDENCE—THE FISHERY AND RECI-PERCITY TREATY—SPAIN AND CUBA—CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACTS—FOUNTH OF JULY—ADDRESS AT

OLD TAMMANY-THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF The Ten Million told to favor of Santa Anna and the Kitchen Cabinet, having been made an administration measure will of course pass, as there is not sufficient independence in the present House to resist the dictum

of the Executive. Mr. Haven made a telling speech to-day, urging that the Gadsden correspondence should be presented to the House for the information of the public; but it is of such an utterly disgraceful character that there is no dauger of its being sent in. The Senate was so disgusted with it that it was returned to the State Department as being

infit for the Senate's tiles. It is believed the fishery and reciprocity treaty will not be sent to the Senate this session. At all events, it is evident if it is sen', the Senate will not act upon it till

their outery about Spein and Cuba It is to be renewed as soon as the ten million plunder is secured and the general appropriation bill passed.

Mr. McDougal's bill for increasing mail communication with California, and which the Aspinwall Company have got him to consent to amend so as to continue their monopoly, will probably pass about the same time as his Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Latham, the very talented young representative from California, is to address the sachems at Old Tamma ny on the Fourth of July.

It is probable a joint resolution will be agreed upon for an adjournment sine die on the S1st July.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

A few petitions were presented.

Sixteen private bills were received from the House BILLS PASSED.

The bill making Fronteras, in Texas, a port of entry The bill creating a new collection district in Ca lifornia

was passed. The Senate took up the bill providing for the re-examination and settlement of accounts between the United

CHANGING THE TIME FOR THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.
On motion of Mr. ADAMS, (dem.) of Miss., the Senata
cok up the House bill changing the time of the meeting

of Copgress from D cember to NovemberMessre, FIDZATRICK, RUSE, BENJAMIN, PRAIT, BROWN,
and BAYARD opposed the bill, and Messre, Douglas, Johnson, Badger and Gwin supported it.
Mr. Bayapp, (cem.) of Fel., moves an amendment,
that all elections for members of the next Congress
shall take place on the first Tuesday to October, and on
the same day every two years thereafter. Lost
to Mr. BELJAMIN, (whig) of Lin, moved an amandment,
that the meeting in November shall be only for the
second session of each Congress. Lost
The till was then rejected—yeas 15, nays 33—as
follows:—

The till the state of the state

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1854.

THE SUPPOSED EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

Mr. HARRIS, (dem.) of Miss., asked, but did not obtain troduce a resolution requesting the President, so far as in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interto furnish the House with any information relative to citizens of the United States, and other persons re-siding therein, being engaged in organizing and fitting

to citizens of the United States, and other persons residing therein, being engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of Cuba, as may have been in his possession on the Slat of May last, the date of his proclamation.

MR. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., offered a resolution to terminate obate on the Mexican treaty bill to morrow at moon. He said, great anxiety is expressed that this session shall terminate on the Slat of July, and in that feeling he sympathized as much as any member. On Monday next he should move to take up the resolution for adjournment, and if the progress of business shail warrant, will vote for it.

MR. HAVES, (whigh of N. Y., said, from the turn the debate had taken it was evident, if the House will not call for the correspondence and instructions relative to the Mexican treaty, the debate might as well be closed now as not. It seemed to be conceded on all hands that this House has the right, as a matter of expediency, to withhold the appropriation. If the friends of the administration are willing the instructions and correspondence shall be laid before the House, that it may be acted on as a question of expediency and propriety, then the debate ought not to be closed for several days. He supposed the correspondence and instructions was in a condition to be transmitted to the House, having already been before the Senate confidentially. The treaty looks fair on its face, but if the House wold test whether it is a proper one, they should have the decuments before them.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 94, anys 58.

MR. MACE, (dem.) of lint, offered a resolution, which was adopted, allowing the Select Committee on fruids connected with mail steamers, to employ a clerk for inventy days.

The MEXICAN TREATY BILL.

MR. JONES, (dem.) of I.a., said—The provisions of the

The House went into committee on The House went into committee on The House went into committee on The House (dem.) of La., said—the provisions of the treaty are so explicit that every member can easily comprehend it. The first possession secured to us by the irraty is twenty millions series of land, which is not of so much importance for its intrinsic value, as that it secures to us what we supposed was secured by a former treaty—that is, the right of a southern route for a rail-road to our Pacific possessions. This treaty releases us from the eleventh article of the treavy of Guarlalupe Hidalgo, which gave rise to a long-continued and able debate in the Senate, and has been productive of no thing but agitation, uncertainty and doubt ever since. The eleventh provision stipuls tos that the United States shall restrain the Indians from all incursions on Mexican territory; and, further, that in the event of being unable to do so, the United States will punish the Indians and exact compensation and justice to the Mexicans for damage done. There have been two constructions put upon that article from the day of its ratification till now. We stipulated nothing more than that if these Indians should make incursions on Mexican soil, the United States, by armed force, shall punish the Indians and make exactions of them to the same amount that we would exact for ourselves under similar circumstances. But this is not the construction of the Mexican government, which holds us responsible for such change, and says we must make compensation out of the mational treasury. It is known that the Mexican government has already presented claims to the amount of \$16.000,000, and it is said that President Fillmore was willing to pay \$6.000.000 and thus settle the question. If Le was mistaken then he had been mischen fill the said mischen then he had been mischen fill.

article of the Guadaloupe Hidalgo treaty. But, according to this view, she has no just claim. By this treaty we settle forever, (at least it is hoped.) this barrasting question of boundars. This treaty would close all delateable questions. Mr. Trist, under President Fold, offered fit on millions for the right of way for a radrond way scross the lathous of februantepes. We now get more than this for ten millions. He replied to Mr. Eenton, dearing that the privileges of the floure have been invaded by the ago lation of this treaty.

Mr. HAREN, (while) of N. Y., said he understood Mr. Jones as taking ground, as others who preceded him had, that the House has the constitutional right to withhold an appropriation for a treaty if, in their judgment and good sense, it was for the interest of the country. That being so, he did not design to say a word about the abstract right. It was a question of excedency, and the only subject was the tree of the treaty and the brief message which the President has thought fit to lay he fore the House. We find it refers to two antecerion treaties. The treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo and the braty of Amity of 1831. With regard to the elevanth article, the construction put on it by the gentleman from Pransylanda. (Mr. Tones.) and others, was that put on it by the last administration, which he proceeded to show. He die not know what he ought to do with regard to this treaty. He had been told by learned gentlemen that the House has the right to withhold the apprepriation. That is a question of expediency and good faith. But the only thing he had the action was the satinced it is fedor there and there alone. He there all laded to the rumers affect encorning the secret movements proceding the negotiations of the treaty—not, if report was true, creditable to ad parties. It was therefore due that the correspondence shoull be laid before to the use.

Mr. LAYLEY, (whig) of Va., asked whether the gentleman Lie wo of a case where the correspondence was nub-

e h use. Mr. I AYLET, (whig) of Va., asked whether the gentle

Mr. I AVIET. (whig) of Va., asked whether the gentle-man Liew of a case where the correspondence was pub-lished before the ratifications of a treaty were ex-clinged?

Mr. HAVEN replied, the gentleman had had more expe-rience than he had, and that he did not profess to knew. It however, the correspondence was not given, they must so e in the dark.

Mr. HAMEN said, the treaty speaks for itself. In con-nection with our distance with Mexico.

the content of the correspondence was not given, they nut to e in the dark.

Mr. Harly said, it as treaty speaks for itself. In connection with our did lemacy with Moxico, there was no need for the documents.

Mr. Harly said, itse treaty. He had, according to the art unent to vote yea or nay but had not the right to know he contents of the correspondence. He asked Mr. Hayly whether if, outsile the message of the President, the treaty was fraudulent and adverse to the interests of the country, he would vote the appropriation, because the treaty spole for itself?

Mr. Hayly said, in the construction of legal instruments; his opinion was they stand on themselves. He did not believe much in protocols or explanations which are given them by the correspondence. They are rather the arguments of counsel, not affecting the judgment of the count. When he had the treaty be for him, and had the antecedents, he should be very likely to have his judgment as striked as to its bearings and effect.

Mr. Haykn replied, he would too when he had the procedents. He wished to know the parties attending the treaty.

Mr. TATIOR, (whig) of Ohio, understood Mr. Jones. (of La.) to assert that President I illmore effered the Mexican government six millions dollars to get rid of the eleventh article in the freaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He asked Mr. Haven whether be had any information, official or otherwise, centerning that subject?

Mr. Haven had no hestiation in communicating what information he had. So far as he knew of the preceding administration, it had no kitchen cabinet; and no man who was privileged to enter and obtain information by the tack door. He had now rever hear of such a proposition being made as that alluded to by the gentleman from Ohio; nor did he believe it was ever made. He rejected, he wished to know more of what the gentleman from Nirginia (Mr. Bajly) calls the antecedents—the correspondence.

Mr. Haren repeated, he wanted to know all the circumstences. There are men able to vote without further

meant the relations which existed notoriously and openly between the two governments, not diplomatic correspondence.

Mr. Haden repeated, he wanted to know all the circumstances. There are men able to vote without further information, such as his friend from Virginia. He was not an enemy of the administration in its just purposes. He asked whether it was not due to those at the other end of the avenue, that the changes to which he had alluced should be put to rest, or this treaty for ever retro-bated. He had confidence, however, that the correspondence, if produced, would put these rumors to rest.

Mr. Thillips, (dem.) of Ala., denied that this House has any privileges to be invaded. This House possesses certain constitutional rights, but we have no privileges, as the word is used, relative to the legislation of this country. In the British authorities, we find that the King is the fountain of power, office, and of privilege. He replied at length to Mr. Benton, dissenting allogother from the opinions of that gentleman.

Mr. RULBARDON, (dem.) of Illinois, rose to a personal explanation. He had be maccased of an act for which, were the guilty, he would descree to be expelled. He called a continuous he had been accased of an act for which, were the guilty, he would descree to be expelled. He called a continuous he had been accased to the shift of the result of the state which not long since appeared in the New York Daily Times, purporting to be sent from this ody:

An astounding teams has just been discovered by Measur Campiel. Estates shall have offer object has a circum of the United States shall have offer objects has a circum of the United States shall have offer the committee, inasmuch as his name was mentioned in the despatch, that in various conversations on this subject, he said he regarded the jossage of the Nebraska bill as a great fraud; but he desired to say to Mr. Rehardson that at no time did he intend to charge the gentleman with perpetrating a willing them to charge the gentleman with perpetrating

atend to charge the gentleman with perpetrating a wi ful fraud.

Mr. Richardson-Fo I understand the gentleman to

intend to say to Mr. Richardson that at no time did he intend to charge the gentleman with perpetrating a wilful trand.

Mr. Richardson—Fo I understand the gentleman to say I ever perpetrated any fraud at all?

Mr. Camirkii replied, no; I thought the passage of the bill was a violation of the rules. Some months ago, when I was at hame, I received a telegraphic despatching up me to return to Washingtom, as it was believed the friends of the Nebraska bill intended to take a snap judgment on the absentees. My constituents became alarmed, and urged me to return. I said to them, "I know the gentleman (Mr. Richardson was incapable of committing a snap judgment, for my intercourse with him during the pending of the measure was intimate and personal, and so far from having such a design, I know he would take no such advantage. I thought his course had been open and frank, perhaps as much so to the foes as to the friends of the bill, and at no time could I discover on the part of the rentleman an effort to take improper advantage. I still hold o my epinion that the Nebraska bill was passed in violation of the rules.

Mr. Richardson—I am perfectly satisfied with the gentleman's statement; it is clear and full. I am satisfied, the person who sent the dispatch had no authority from him to make the charge. I desire here to brand the authors and endorsers of the dispatch, whoever and wherever they may be, as infamous liars. He then proceeded to prove and establish the truth of his denial, referring to the card, and saying he had merely restored in the bill the words which Mr. Clayton's amendment struck out.

Mr. Kehri, (den.) of S. C., made a few observations in support of the pending bill, and vindicating Mr. Gadsden in reply to Mr. Haven, who afterwards rejoined, saying, so far from doing Mr. Gadsden wrong, he ought to do him justice.

Mr. Gerrart Smin, (abelition) of N. Y., said he was not troubled about the papers; they had no right to them whatever. If the treaty has been approved by the Mexican authorities, and by the

Mr. Houston denies that he said any such thing.
Mr. FERRIAN replied the call was made for the very
purpose stated in the resolution. He asked the committic to rise, in order that he might submit it to the

House.

Mr. Housens desired to say the resolution yesterday was proposed to be offered at no late period.

Mr. FECHAM said the correspondence had been laid before the 8-mate, and it could be here by to-morrow in time for the five minutes debate.

time for the five minutes debate.

The committe rose.

Mr. Peckiam asked leave to offer his resolution. There being he quorum present, Mr. McMullen moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Hellers said Mr. Peckham could not get the information, the Fresident not being in the city.

Mr. Holerow said the adoption of the resolution would only delay business.

Mr. Peckham replied, it could do no possible harm, and if the information was not obtained it would not hurt.

The House refused to adjourn—and went again into committee.

Mr. Girbinos opposed the bill, wanting to have the correspondence to know what he was voting for.

Mr. Washiurne, of Me., contended for the right to examine into the propriety of treaties, and could not vote for this bill unless satisfied it was proper.

HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

[Not more than two-persons in the galleries.] Mr. Boycz con-ended that the House being called on to appropriate money, have a right to excercise full discre-tion on the subject, and gave his reasons for supporting

instruct. They must have faith in the Presilent and Senate, or an instinctive conviction—in the language of Foge, that "Whatever is, is right." Because a reaty has been orgonated, we must pay the money will all light and "kiermation is shut out from us. Why not past to resolvation and give the House light? The Chairman of the Co, unities of Ways and Meens objecting to it, freeluding him from having the vote of the House on it. On Monday, at the very first moment it was in order, he had sought to int. voluce the resolution, but he was met with the remark. It is too late."

Mr. I ENDERGIN (it. his seat)—And because the President had gone to the 1½ Raps.

Mr. I TREMA resum wit—the design and purpose, as evinced by the reis of the objectors, was, that we should not be the information. Hat we should grope in darkness, and not have light. This seemed to be in accordance with the purpose in Maxing the treaty. He would not go for the treaty in da. kness. He would go for it only when he was able to give a reason, not relying on instruct or faith for knowledge to guide his confact. He further spoke on this subject, contending that the treaty is of for moment.

Mr. He for Pranins coposed the bill. It was for the government to show that it is wrong. The finformation is with held for tear it would peril the tate of the treaty. We will not get an acre of land, but only averetinity. He would not pick the pockets of the people for any such purpose.

purpose, Mr. Mulison said it was an unquestionable right to call

Mr. Millson said it was an unquestionable right to call for information concerning the appropriation to carry the treaty into effect. He dissented from the Acctrine advances by Mr. Phollips.

Mr. Forces replied to Mr. Peckham, arguing the propriety of passing the bill. He at grantised the calling for information and epposition to the measure, as an attempt to overthrow, beak down and disgrace the attaining their spite out in this say.

Mr. Farrin, of Va. Looked on the call for information accessing to defeat the bill. The gentlemen who favored that reachifies on our really desire light.

EARLY O'CICCY.—Almost total durkness in the hall, the chands lier not being lightee.

Mr. Baven and the country would be more gratified in reading, for too minutes, the correspondence, than listening to the speeches of the two able gentlemen who in a occurred the froor.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FROM MEXICO - EXAMINATION OF FILIBUSTERS - DE-PARTURE OF STRAMERS, ETC. New ORIFANS, June 26, 1854.

Santa Arna has issued a degree declaring all degard ments, districts and towns refusing obedience to the

Madame Sontag was first taken sick on the 11th inst.

Mademe scatag was first taken sick on the 11th inst., on which evening she was announced to appear in Lucretta Eorgia. She was somewhat better on the 16th, but a relapse occurred, and she died on the 18th inst. Universal grief was manifested for her by the elitzens of Mexico, and an immense number attended her tuneral.

The cholera was committing frightful ravages in various parts of Mexico, and in one day in the city of Mexico the deaths from it are started to have reached 200. At intest cates, however, it had somewhat abared. Amongst the victims were Mr. Barkeley, the Secretary of the british Legation, and Senor Bustamente, Secretary of the Spanish Legation.

The examination of the witnesses before the Grand Jury in reference to the expected Cuba expedition was unsatisfactory, they being excused from answering the principal questions on the ground that they might criminate themselves.

The excamshio Black Warrior sailed from Mobile, on Saturday, for Havana and New York, and the Empire City left here to day for the same ports.

RIOT AT RIPLEY -- AN INFERNAL MACRINE -- SHOCKING

EVENT. CINCINNATI, June 26, 1854.

A riot occurred at Ripley, Obio, on Saturday night caused by the inmates of a coffee house throwing rotten (ggs into a temperance meeting. The temperance men rified the coffee house, and then visited all the liquor shops in the town, and those that did not agree to give up the business were assected. No lives were lost.

Last evening a box was sent to the Marine Hospital, corner of Longworth street and Western row, and deposited in the room of the steward, J. H. Allison. About ten o'clock, the steward and his wife being atone in the room, opened the box, when it exploded with terrifec force, mangling the bodies of both in a horritole manner. Mrs. Allison had both her arms blown off and her skulfractured, while Mr. A. was dreadfully mangled. The furniture windows ceiling of the room, &c. were shattered to atoms. The indications are, that the box contained a boxbo shell of about vis inches in diameter. No clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrator of this hellish act.

The Allisons are both dead. Mr. A. made a statement before his death, which, with the information obtained to day, will probably lead to the discertion of the guilty paties. It is soft that a fellow named Convell committed a nurder sease time since, and that Allison was acquainted with the facts—consoquently, it is supposed that Coxwell desired to take Allison's life. The description piven by the latter of Conwell, answers that given by the boy who delivered the box, of the person from whom he received it.

DEPRAVITY.

A committee of the was appointed to inquire into certain charges made against the conditionists, in attempting to bribe members, and of drugging their liquor,—and a bill having special reference to the punishment of bribery and curruption was introduced.

The whole ferencom was spent in debating the anti-Nebraska resolutions, but no decision was come to.

Distribed State of Politics in Maine.

Randon June 27, 1854.

The Hon. Shepard Cary, liberal democratic candidate for Governor, sicke here last evening. He took strong ground against the Portland regular Convention and its candidate, Judge Parris, denouncing the Convention as a packed concern, and declaring the democratic party to be dissolved. According to the report in the Whig this morning, Le evaded the Nebraska question, and placed the present issue on the liquor law alone. The whig delegates to the State Convention from this vicinity, will generally go for nominating a whig candidate for Governor.

The heat has been intense here to-day—the ther mometer in the afternoon reaching 96 in the shade.

RATHMORE, June 27, 1854.

It has been intensely hot in this city—the thermometer at the Exchange was as high as 96.

WASHINGTON June 27, 1854.

The thermometers here in the shade ranged about 93 while in some positions they were as high as 97.

The weather here is excessively hot, the thermometer marking 95 in the shade.

Trouble Among the Grocers in Albany.

ARANY, June 27, 1854.

The Becorder of this city to-day gave an opini in that greers, under licenses granted by the city charter, have no right to retail sprittous liquors on their premises. This decision has created some excitement here, and it the subject of much discussion.

A rumor is prevalent in this city and at Niagara Fal that a serious collision has occurred on the Great We tern (Canada) raircad, and that some ten or fifteen pe sons have been killed. The rumor needs confirmation

Conference of Congregational Churches.

BANGOR, June 27, 1854.
The Maine State Conference of Congregational Church ssembled here to day. A large number of delegates a resent.

Two Boys Drowned white Fishing.

Boston, June 27, 1854.

Two sons of Mr. John Bass, of Scituate, were drowney ye-terday, by the upsetting of a boat, while catching lobsters off that barbor. Fatal Casualty.

Philapelpina, June 27, 1854.

John Welsh, a stevedore, died in the hospital is night from the effects of a blow on the head by a color laborer in the hold of the schooner Lone Star yesterda

Movements of the President. NORFOLK, June 27, 1854.
The President left Old Point Comfort this merning fo

Markets.

New ORLEANS, June 26, 1854.

Our cotton market is firm to-day at 8% for middling.

New ORLEANS, June 27, 1854.

F. Our market for tobacco is quite a-tive, 1,500 hhds Kentucky leaf having been sold to-day at 4% a 8c. Freights are very active. Eight ships were chartered for Europe yesterday.

Political Intelligence.

Fusion in Maine.—The whigs, free soilers and anti-Nebraska comecrate of the Nixth Congressional district, in Maine, (composed of Washington, Hancock and Arostook counties, and represented by T. J. D. Fuller.) are going to meet in one convention, for the purpose of uniting their strength upon an anti-slavery candidate for Congress at the September election.

Hon. O. L. Shafter, nominated by the whigs for Licut. Governor of Verment, has declined the nomination. Domestic Miscellany.

Nine thousand seven bundred and ten women, and or housand five hundred and sixty men have been arresten New Orleans during the past six months.

broughout that rection of country,

The Late Madame Sontag.

HER CAPEER IN SUROPE AND AMERICA. The death of a great art,'et leaves a void in the public less of the social qualities and a ind y int macies to which we have been ac ustomed rous usare it were of a portion of the departure of a favor te singer or actor cuts us off habit. But when the memory of these Association, is hallowed by the consciousness that the object of our regrets was a jerson shope private career was even more admirable and loveable than her professions one, and that in all the strange vici-situdes through which she and self reliance but seidem witnessed even in the stronger ex, we may well be excused devoting sense small space to the illustration of talents and virtues that reflected as much honor upon the proud and haugh's class amongst whom accident placed her, as upon that to which she original y belongest.

Entriette centag was bern at Coblentz, in Prussia, of

one of these families of German comedians of which Seethe has given us such a poetic description in his "Wilhelm Keister." Coming to the light like the knew the xick-states are trials of an artist's life. At the age of aix years she trace her first appearance at formstadt in "Tas Ismauseibchen" ("The Daughter of the I anule"), an opera very popular in Germany, where in the character of Salame, she won admiration for Lerebildish grace and just intonation. Three years afterwards, having lost her father, Henriette Sontag went to Prague with her m ther, where she played children's parts under the direction of Weber, wise wa then director of the cre estra of the theatre stelous at seess obtained for her, by singular favor, per relission to enter the Academy of Music of that city, although she has not yet reached the age required by its rules. There for four years she studied vocal music, the pinnotorie, and the elements of vocalization. An indisposition of the prime denna of the theatre gave her sen simportance— hat of the Princess of Naverre, in Folision's opera, "John of Paris." She was then Mee a. The famility of her voice, her budding charms, which sanounced her future beauty, the agitation which stirred her leart and filled it with mysterious presentionents, secured for her a success which augured well-for the future of her professional life. From Prague, Hen-riette contag went to Vienan, where she met Madane Mainville-Fedor, whose example and good counsels developed the rich gifts which she had received from

able to prove her powers in these two strongly contracting larguages, and to choose with deliberation between the dazzling caprices of Italian music and the sober and profound accents of the new German school. An enopera, at the theatre of Leipzig, she went to that city, the centre of philosophical and literary ofscussion, and sequires a great reputation by the manner in which she interpreted Weber's "I er Freyschutz" and "Euryanthe." The admirers of the genius of this great composer were

chiefly the young men of the Universities, and all those ardent and generous spirits who wished to relieve Gerpolities; they sounded with enthusiasm the praises of Mademoiselle Soutag, whose name was known throughout renew the marvels of Marn. It was at Laipzig that Mara. that famous German singer, at the close of the eighteenth century, was educated under the care of the venerable Professor Hiller. It was vouch-ated to MTle Sorting to decicate a magnificent organ and a vasaitration alterest unknown on that etde of the Rhine, to the performance of tree vigorous and profount musics of Wober. Southower, Spokr, are all those now German composers who, severing ad adiance with foreign see, ticieza, had given freedom to the national genius. Our whelmed with homoge circlerated by all the brilliant men of the day, the students singing her praises, and followed by the hourras of it e terman press. M'lle Sontag was called to Bertin where the appeared with immore se success at the theatre of horngatent. It was at Berlin, as very one knows, that "I er Freyschurz" was represented for the first me. It was at Berlin, as very one knows, that "I er Freyschurz" was represented for the first me. It was at Berlin, as every one knows, that "I er Freyschurz" was represented for the first me. It was at Berlin, as every one knows, that "I er Freyschurz" was represented for the first me. It was at Berlin, as each, that the new school of cramatic music founded by Weber, bad found its stand point. Mademolselie Sontag was received with enthusissm as an inspired interpretures of the national music. The Hegellan philosophers found in ler a sul ject for their learned commentaries, and they receptized in her is sul ject for their learned commentaries, and they receptized in her limpid and son rous voice, "the subjective blended with the objective in an absolute unity." The cla King of Proseia received her at court with parenthat famous German singer, at the close of the eighteenth

The old King of Prossis in received her at court with parental kindness. It was there that d'plomacy had occasion to make appreaches to M'le Sontag, and to effoct a breach is the heart of the mise.

Availing herself of a leave of absence which had been granted her. Mile Sontag went timelly to Parts, and appreaches to the mise.

Availing herself of a leave of absence which had been granted her. Mile Sontag went timelly to Parts, and appreciation, which the introduced in the second act, during the singing lesson. This success he at once confirmed and increased in "In Founded in the second act, during the singing lesson. This success he at once confirmed and increased in "In Founded in the second act, during the singing lesson. This success he at once confirmed and increased in "In Founded in the second act, during the singing lesson. This success he at once confirmed and increased in "In Founded in the very assentant of the very less was obliged to transpose. Upon her return to Berlin she was received with redoubled manifestations of interest. The remained in this city until the close of the year 1826; when, abandoning Germany, and the reheal which it had founded, in the very assentant of its actionality, she fixed herself at Paris. Mile. Sontag fixed appeared in the character of lessiemons in the operation of the torself and the property of the property

gained hor the exteem of all circles of society. Oue trait,

smonest many, may be cited, which adds glory to her character as a woman as well as an actist.

The parents of Miles Sontag were, as we have stated, artists, with very limited means. The she sever forgot, and her short experience of advertig to not carriest vears was sufficient to aswhen every sen ment of charity. She was known by all the exist deerm as whomadversity had driven from their native land to seek charring and asympathy in France. One cell night, on leaving the theatre, after a performance of "Bon Glovanni," Bonna Anna, still full of emotion, observed on the step of a coor, as step passed, three young girls mar their mother, singing index of their ratherland. Mile Sontag recognised the poor mother, who was seeping, she was see rootly thirty years old. She recordented that the had seen her at the theatre at larm their, when she herself had been taken there in the arms of her parents. The conductivities approached the group with truebling steps, and in a voice despit moved by emotion, a keet the mother where the lived—precured an answer—dropped a gold coin—hurries to her main go and drove off.

On the same evening, a servani, attired in splendil livery, Enceked at the door of a gavet of a house in the Farsbourg our Emple. Who is there y' was after by a voice weakened by poverty and wast. "A frienc, who brings you good news," was the masself at fine door opened. "Ere is a letter which I have been required to delive z to you." cain the lacuney. "Read it." The letter was thus conclude:—

'On presenting pour elves to morrow at No. 17 Chaussel of Arith, at M. M. B. It the baner, you will find a sum of three rhou one france, which I beg you to accept five true the more france, which I beg you to accept five true the more france, which I beg you to accept five true the more france, which I beg you to accept five true the more france, which I beg you to accept five true the register of the saviour of myself and others."

The begind research her children that the German the fellowing morains took the read to Ge

entitled her to give her any there a good chucation. One of there extend the Conservatoire of Berlin, and he new become one of the most bribbant stars of this German tage. Her name we of course, must refrain from menitoring. Only within the task two years has the your anterior of those cays discovered the secret author of a cerd of such noble charity.

This is but one instance of the many acts of signal carity of the Conters Rossi recorded by the German writers, from whom we have borrowed largely for the mass of this trifling shetch.

Ma'lle is not beened of the Poor, which was given at the open, in January of 1830. On her return to Berlin, her friends are numerous admirers wen her consent to give a few representations, and she quitted the slage delimitively two months before the revolution of July. But before chiering upon the new path of the which she had chosen, and shere laying aside the brill and remove which had been so justly acquired, Ma'lle Soutag went a journey to Russia giving a Warsaw, Moscow, St. Patersburg, and afterwards at Hamburg, and other principal cities of Germany, concerts equally brilliant and provide the Sardinian cabinet, to reward Count Rossi for his good services, appointed him Envoy and Minister Hessip wintary to the Confederation of the Riline, at Frankfort, Here the reputation of Madame Rossi for beauty geomess and talent had preceded her. The great deptaming to method the formal provided him Envoy and Jinister Pleasy wintary to the Confederation of the Riline, at Frankfort, Here the reputation of madame Rossi for beauty geomess and talent had preceded her. The great deptamine functionaries at Frankfort here the feet of the confederation at Peath and Buca and appeals had been made to all parts of German conference at Frankfort here life gilt ed away cheericily and rapidly amidat general osteem and domestic happiness.

The only event which signalized her residence at Frankfort when the confederation of the Riline, at the confederation of Peath and Buca and appeals had been made to a

breaty groomes and takent had preceded her. The
graft of planning functionaries at Frankfort hastened to
catewrish er arrives with re-unions, dimers, and balk
contexts her arrives with re-unions of more, and
clerettly and rays has frankfort hastened and
describly and rays has frankfort her lite glid a way
meet chappines.

The only event which signified her residence at
Findlors was a noble and charty. The overflowing
many, and particularly to the rich town of Frankfort,
the ownerstal as well as the political capital of the
German center ention. Hastene de toos, a son uncreon all
many and particularly to the rich town of Frankfort,
the ownerstal as well as the political capital of the
German center and singer, as on uncreon all
every terrace capital has gave an oratorio with their
assettane, at which she, of course, hereal sung, in the
fastitudes of the course hereal sung in the
first truly visigious cencert were even beyond all taper
takes the sung and the separate of the former capital in the gave an oratorio with their
assettane, at of charty; twich adultant hasperor's subThe Countess Rossi, though she had not take for the
publicity of the store, having one uncertupted and unstated through all its glittering templations had an innate embrished for the art. The young tountess, therederived the store, having one uncertupted and unstated through the store that the store of the store that the store of the store, having one of the store,
and its Frankfort and in ferlin, where shore rederived the store, having one uncertupted and unstated through all its glittering templations had an innate embrished for her art. The young tountess, therederived the store, having one uncertupted and unstated through the store that the store of the store that the store of the store that the
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ling for the remain. In those occupied, and once more the stepted on to those beards where twenty years previously she had steed in all the freshmes of her youth, boute welle med had the freshmes of her youth, boute welle med had the the test of the test of

and profound sensation of grief. At berinterment, which tesk place in the Church of Sin Fernando on the 19th, an immense concours of persons was present, including all the foreign ministers, the missient of he Illiam monic Society, and most of the a 18th resident

Prilliar monic Society, and most of the a tista resident in the city.

It is singular that in none of the bierra bical settices that have been published of this one mong singer, is any neution made of the date of her birth. From data furnished to us by some of her private frience, we have reason to believe that the was in her forty-cight year when she date. From the early period of life at which she had already attailed on excity, and the long nevral that clapsed before her second appearance on the stage, an impression provided that the sea considerably older. The above was, however, her real age

snee co the stage, an impression prevailed that she was considerably older. The above was, however, her real age.

To ade to the affliction in which her family will be plunged by this and bere-verment, it appears that three of her children, from whom she has been so long separated, were on the point of leaving England to vasis her, if indeed as there is reason to apprehend, they are not already on their way. The joy and hope with which they locke forward to this reunion with a mother who has made such heavy sacriflees for them, will be converted into a polygomery of wrief which none can apprehend that a polygomery of wrief which none can apprehend the same fearful resultation of feeling.

Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the fallacious near and uncertainty of human projects, than he melancholy fate which has overtaken this admirable and accomplished at left. Her whole and tion in been centred in the reconstruction of that fine fortune, the loss of which interpreted her from the elevated rank to which her talents had raised her, into the original poverty from which and appraing. There was, however, nothing of self-shapes or of unbecoming pride, in this natural defre. Because of table that had an her crifideen, it was for their cakes alone that she again applied herself to a life of unre airting tell and failigue. Success had almost crowned her efferts, when death deprived her of the pleasure of enleving the freits of her hadres. From the period when she set feet in this country, until the close of her Mexican organization that she had accounted that another season er two, with her new company, would have hearly doubles this amount. Her agont is Livroye had countin in termany, with a perion of the preceded of her American tour. Alas if her the vanity of human hops.

Nullification to Councettent. New HAVEN, Cr., June 26, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The following infamous pullification law has been reported by the Judiciary Committee to the General Assembly, and has passed the Senate-(every demeerat voting against it, however)-and will undoubterly pass the House. It is openly avowed by Mr. Harrison, (Senator Fourth district,) who drafted it, that its object is to render the Fugitive Slave law "null and void" in Connecticut. Will the people of Connecticut sustain such legi-lation? I trow not.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day in the steam blp Arabia, we notice the names of Mr. John Van Buren Mons and Madame Jullien, Mr. Jullien, jr , Herr Koeste, and the remainder of his orchestra; Mons. Reger and family, French Consul at New Orleans, bearer of despatch es; Madame Dillon, wife of the French Consul at Francisco: Lieut. Farrell and lady, Royal Engineers; Mr. The mas Pixen, of New York, and Mr John Dixon, well known in this city for his cricketing prowess in the St. George Cricket Club. There were 175 passages engag-ed yesterday evening.

Hon. J. Willisten, Mass.; Col. Newbold, Philadelphia, Dr. J. McHenry, Irenton; J. B. W. Stockton, California, Rev. Ir. Chilworth, Concord; Rev. G. Graves, Randolph, Vt., Col. Caivin Townsley, Vermont; Dr. T. Cody, South America; Henry Parrow, St. Louis, Hon. Archibald Kennedy, N. H.; Goo, Y. Delard, Washington Territory, were among the arrivals at the Irving House yesterday, Hon. J. Hughes, Pa.; Hon. S. A. Wheetock, Mississippi, Mr. Padelford and family, Savannab; L. P. Oakley, Kan Francisco; R. H. Taylor, U. S. Army; J. C. Converse, Eosten; Robt. Cook, St. Louis; J. S. Williams, U. S. A., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hotel.

From Savarnah, in steamship Fiorida—Misses Horn. Misse Black, W. L. Baldwin. W. H. Barton. J. F. Bourse, W. M. D. Bloodgood, w. m. Cr. wder (can') Mr. Crowdise and service, Mr. Go. Crabters. Z. K. Crabters and Service, Mr. Go. Crabters. Z. K. Crabters and Service, Mr. Go. Crabters. Z. K. Crabters. Mr. Savarnah, Mr. G. Crabters. Z. K. Crabters. Mr. Savarnah, Mr. G. Crabters. Z. K. Crabters. Mr. G. Crabter. Mr.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

The WHITE HAT AGAIN—AN AFFRAY IN CONSEQUENCE.—
Sometime about one o'clock on Monday night an attack was made upon a man wearing a write, or know nothing but, while passing the corner of Willoughby and Carl' streets, by four young men of Irish parentage. The mait appears from what could be gathered by the officer, was proceeding quietly along, when he was abused and eventually attacked by one of the party, numed Thomas Seery, and both became clinched, when the others also fell upon him. Feeling himself unable to stand out against the whole party, he drew a revolver and fred. The ball struck Seery on the forchead, taking an upward direction towards the crowo, and made a severe fiesh wound, but did not effect the skull. The man who fired then travelled, and the other party took their friend to his residence, which is near the place where the aftray occurred. Ir. J. P. McDonnell'attended upon Seery, vesterday. The injury it is thought is not likely to be attended with very serious consequences. The resealants do not appear to know who the man is that used the weapen.

The Louisville Journal states, upon the anthority of a

The Louisville Journal states, upon the anthority of a sentleman who arrived ther from Lexington on Monday, evening that the hair of We gert, found guilty of muccer in the flast degree, which was formerly black, high surged white since his conviction.